

other aspects of aphasia by authors all important in these fields. This book is a must for anyone interested in the field of communication disorders and neurology of cortical function. It seems a little expensive for its size and dearth of illustrations.

HOWARD S. BARROWS, M.D.

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PROGRESS IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY—Volume 3—Edited by G. P. Ellis, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., Department of Chemistry and Biology, Welsh College of Advanced Technology, Cardiff; and G. B. West, B.Pharm., D.Sc., Ph.D., School of Pharmacy, University of London. Butterworth Inc., Washington, D.C., 1963. 407 pages, \$15.75.

This book will be read with much interest and profit by organic and pharmaceutical chemists, pharmacologists and toxicologists, and practitioners in specialties related to the subjects of the seven chapters. Each chapter is by experts in the field reviewed and attempts have been made to link chemical structure with biologic activity. There are seven chapters which review the literature on neuromuscular blocking agents, chemotherapy of trypanosomiasis, antitussive drugs, rauwolfia alkaloids, statistics for pharmacologic and toxicologic screening, anticonvulsants and local anesthetics.

Of the eleven authors, two of them, like the editors, are from British or Canadian universities, the remainder are from research laboratories of pharmaceutical manufacturing companies of Great Britain, Canada and the United States of America. The emphasis varies from detailed description of the chemical structure in relation to neuromuscular blocking action in Chapters 1 and 2 and a purely mathematical treatise on statistics of toxicological screening in Chapter 5 to a more pharmacodynamic discussion of local anesthetics in Chapter 7. Throughout the book, the emphasis is on experimental pharmacology rather than clinical use of drugs. Each chapter has an extensive bibliography, ranging from 97 references for the chapter on statistics to 640 references for the chapter on anticonvulsants.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

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TEXTBOOK OF PEDIATRICS—8th Edition—Edited by Waldo E. Nelson, M.D., D.Sc., Professor of Pediatrics, Temple University School of Medicine and Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; with the Collaboration of Eighty-five Contributors. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1964. 1636 pages, \$18.00.

The rapidity and scope of new developments in medicine, and particularly in pediatrics are evident in the fact that this new, eighth edition of Nelson's standard Textbook of Pediatrics is 174 pages longer and half a pound heavier than its immediate predecessor which appeared only five years ago. The difference represents much new material and extensive revision of old. Eighty-five contributors are listed, not counting the Editor who has written a considerable number of pages himself. The general level of professional competence in the authors is high.

New sections, by new authors, include nearly 100 pages on growth, development, and problems of fluid and electrolyte balance; a revised and expanded section, a most useful one, on drugs, with 41-page table of dosages and preparations; a much needed discussion of the rapidly growing field of chromosomal anomalies and disorders, and of the also fast growing list of inborn errors of metabolism; a new section on unclassified mycobacteria, which have been widely reported of late; an expanded section of virus diseases, including recent developments in prophylaxis of measles and poliomyelitis; a description of the now well-established therapy of coccidioidomycosis with Amphotericin B; a considerably enlarged section on endocrine

disturbances; and numerous other additions and updatings. It is clear that the important advances in the pediatric field during the last half-decade have been quite thoroughly covered.

The index, a particularly satisfactory feature of all editions of the Nelson text, has been correspondingly lengthened.

The new edition is highly recommended to students and practitioners alike.

HAROLD K. FABER, M.D.

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SCIENCE AND PSYCHOANALYSIS—Volume VI: Violence and War with clinical studies—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Northwestern University, Chicago; and President, Academy of Psychoanalysis 1958-59. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., 1963. 284 pages, \$8.75.

In this day and age, when modern man is preoccupied with, and terrorized by the thought that some incident will trigger a nuclear holocaust, this book represents an attempt by the social science class (to this I would add the clinician) to conceptualize, objectify and understand the dynamic network of violence, fear, aggression, etc. in which we are all imbedded.

The people in places of authority, in various countries throughout the world, are searching desperately for answers to questions which have been the eternal plague of mankind. No longer can warfare be glorified and luxuriated in. The days of warfare as a quick and easy solution are near an end as today's issues are infinitely complex and not simply black or white. In this dilemma the politician, soldier, statesman is frequently immobilized and ineffective. He therefore, more and more, is looking to the social scientist for help. The latter too often is reluctant to involve himself in this problem solving, perhaps distrusting his ability to solve, but the urgency of the age demands joint participation of the social scientist and statesman, no matter how uneasy the alliance may be.

The heart of this book is the Symposium on War and Violence, the rest of the book dealing with the more traditional psychoanalytic aspects of clinical research and therapeutic technique. It is unfortunate that the book contains the latter two sections as they are quite unrelated to the title and major theme of the book. I will thus, in this review, speak mainly of the section on War and Violence. The other sections are interesting, but mention of them, as in the book, takes away from the dramatic presentations on the major book theme.

I will review briefly some of the keystone chapters and end with some of the Symposium's final conclusions. In the opening chapter, Rioch attempts to recall and integrate some of the historical, socio-cultural, ethological and neurophysiological data about violence and fighting. He indicates that there is a complex interaction between seemingly fixed neural behavior patterns and environmental dynamics that may explain variations seen in violent type behavior. He makes a strong case for the importance of interdisciplinary investigation into this area, as the chances of answers from one field are unlikely.

Eibl-Eibesfeldt writes in another chapter about ritualized fighting in animals. He points out some of the factors stimulating or arousing aggressive behavior, the survival value of this behavior and behavior eliciting submissive attitudes. He further compares man and beast, and sees similarities. Man, unfortunately, in modern warfare does not participate much in direct confrontation and thus has few opportunities to allow for innate submissive-aggressive behavior to emerge.

Coser, in still another paper, writes effectively about the concept of relative deprivation. He states that when a